# PERMANENT EXHIBITION.

An Outgrowth of the Centennial Exposition Inaugurated.

PHILADELPHIA AGAIN ENTHUSED.

The Nation's Notables Gathered on the Platform.

PROGRAMME OF SPEECHES AND MUSIC

President Hayes Declares the Exhibition Opened.

PURPOSES OF THE INSTITUTION

PHILADELPHIA, May 10, 1877. The streets of Philadelphia to-day presented a copy— somewhat reduced—of the scenes of a year ago when the great Exposition opened. There was the same display of bunting, the same suspension of business, the same crowds, in diminished numbers, it is true, out large enough to make travel a labor, blocking the sidewalks and loading the street cars, all going in the one direction-toward the Main Building where the International Exhibition of 1877 is to be held.

THE GATHERING CROWD. Long before the hour set for the opening ceremonies a dense mass surrounded the building, shoving, elbowing, punching each other in the ribs, yelling and crushing hundreds of pet corns and bunious in their anxiety to get in. In the grand rush which followed the opening of the doors a scene of excitement and confusion was witnessed which might have produced serious results. All consideration for the ladies and children-who were present in considerable numbers-was entirely ignored, and many of them fainted and could only with great difficulty be rescued from

By half-past one o'clock the building was packed, and the ridiculously small police force of eighty men vanily endeavored to control 70,000 unruly people. The ropes guarding the reserved seats were cut, and in a few minutes they were all occupied, to the exclusion of the invited guests. Captain Hoyt, the chief of the police, who proved himself an efficient officer during the Centernial, exerted himself to the utmost to restore order, but could do nothing with his handful of men. Another cause of disorder was the immense number of invitations issued. Some 30,000 of these were given out, while only 6,000 seats were provided for the accommodation of their holders.

MILITARY STRATEGY. When Governor Hartranft and staff arrived it was impossible to make a passage for them to the platrm, and the Governor only succeeded in getting to his place by recalling his military experience, making a demonstration in rear and carrying the platform by means of scaling ladders. Loss on the Governor's side, one aid missing and one coat button un-accounted for. The Governor has brevetted his entire

accounted for. The Governor has brevetted his entire staff

A passage for the Presidential party was effected, after many hardships, by the the tried warriers of the Philadelphia city troops.

FROM THE PLATFORM.

The scene from the platform, which the HERALD reporter reached by adopting Governor Hartranti's tactics, was really grand and impressive, Fully 70,000 people were gathered in the immense building, filting every available spot. It was not an ill-matured crowd, after it had once gained possession of the building it passed the time till the arrival of the President and consequent opening of the ceremonies with cat calls, whisting popular airs and chaffing the officers, who were endeavoring to preserve order. The dignified committee men on the platform did not escape this badinage, and not a few of the dignitaries had their sensibilities sucked with requests to "pull down their vests" and other popular slang purases of the day. One precedous youngster perched up among the raiters called the President a "high old boy" and kindly inquired after the health of himself and family.

The addresses of the various genlemen amounted to be little more than dumbshow as they could not be file addresses of the various gentlemen amounted to tilttle more than dumbshow, as they could not be ard beyond a lew lect from the platform. The musi-portion of the programme, however, was rendered line style and was thoroughly appreciated by the

audience.

The platform upon which the opening ceremonies took place is at the north wall of the grand central space of the Main Building, the seats being in tiers, extending downward from the sides and front of the great Roosevelt organ. The sides were profusely decked with bunting, trophies and coats of arms.

The PRESIDENTIAL PARTY.

Shortly after two o'clock the Presidential party arrived and were ushered to their places by the committee. In the centre, in front, sat Rutherford B. Hayes, President of the United States. Alongside of him was Clement M. Biddie, President of the Permanent Exhibition. On the right were General Grant,

nent Exhibition. On the right were General Grant, Bishop Simpson, General Gosborn and Hon, James G. Blaine, On the 15 year Name Hon, James G. Blaine, On the 15 year Name Hon, James G. Blaine, On the seconde row, in the rear of these, were Thomas Cuchran, Isaac H. Clother, Thomas S. Eliis and John S. Morton. Then came the Industrial Board, the Board of Finance, the Women's Committee and the Educational Board. On the other side were the members of the Park Commission, Centennial Commission and Pennsylvania School of Industrial Art. On the seats in the rear of these were the numerous guests from abroad, Then came the chorus. Directly in front of the platform on the floor were the invited guests, including members of councils and heads of departments.

Districcional Councils of the Market Grant Market Gr

THE OPENING EXERCISES. The prefude was a rendition of the national airs on the great organ and a large orchestra of trass and string instruments. The musical directors were the Hassier Brothers, Philadelphia's favorite musicians, and their portion of the programme was an unmis-takable success. It was doring the performance of

this musical prelude that Governor Hartranft and his staff climbed upon the platform from the rear by a workman's ladder, fortunately left in a corner. Then, at twenty minutes past two o'clock, the President and his escort entered, the organ playing "Hait to the Chief," and the assemblage cheering.

The "Festival Overture," by Lentner, by the orchestra, with organ accompaniment, Professor Thunder, organist, was the next feature, after which kight Rev. Bishop Stevens offered prayer, calling down the divine blessing upon the Exhibition, the nation and its rulers.

The address by Clement M. Biddle, president of the International Exhibition Company, was as follows:—
The Directors of the International Exhibition Company, in inviting you here on the anniversary of the centennial Exhibition, are not unbindful of the fact that they must of necessity suffer by comparison with the grandest event of the kind the world has ever seen. We have had difficulties, discouragements and disappointments in the past. It is pleasant to forget them in our hopes for the future. We tender our cordial thanks to all who have favored our enterprise, to the members of the press renerally, and especially to those of this city, for the carnest support they have given us under all circumstances. In our most trying times they never deserted us.

In our most trying times they never described us.

Our object has been to establish a permanent exhibition of the noblest products of human skill and to further the impulses given by the Centennial to the cultivation of verfued taste, to intellectual and physical enjoyments and to the encouragement and development of a wholesome competition among all classes of producers, so that our halls shall be filled with an atmosphere of all that is beneficial and useful to mankind. In pursuance of this idea we have united in our plans the most prominent and attractive features of smilar institutions in Europe and this country: an aquarium; action different ages of the world, reproducers, and the country: an aquarium; action different ages of the world, reproducers of the world, which was a smilar institutions of the sold of the world was a smilar institution of the sold of the world was a smilar institution of the sold of the world was a smilar institution of the sold of the world was a smilar institution of the sold of the world was a smilar institution of the sold of the world was a smilar institution of the sold of the world was a smilar institution of the sold of the world was a smilar institution of the sold of the world was a smilar institution of the sold of the world was a smilar institution of the sold of the sold of the sold of the world was a smilar institution of the sold o

"They builded better than they knew."

an Hymn:—

Angel of Peace, thou hast wandered too long!
Spread thy white wings to the sunshine of love!
Come white our volces are blended in song.
One of a true like the storm-beaten dove!
Fly to our ark on the wings of the dove,
Speed o'er the far sounding billows of song,
Crowned with thine olive leaf garland of love,
Angel of Peace, thou heat waited too long!

Angel of Peace, thou heat waited too long!
Angel of Peace, thou heat waited too long!

Angel of Peace, thou heat waited too long!

Angel of Peace, thou heat waited too long!

Angel of Peace, thou heat waited too long!

Angel of Peace, thou heat waited too long!

Angel of Peace, thou heat waited too long!

See I to be storm with the peace of the main,
The true houd tempest of volces coply.

Red! its long surge like the earth-shaking main!

Swell the vast song till !! mounts to the sky!—
Augels of Bethielem, echo the strain!

Swell the vast song till it mounts to the sky!—
Angels of Bethlehem, echothe strain!

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

President Hayes then roze, and when the applause had subsided be disappointed those who thought he was going to make a speech by simply saying:—

"I now declare the international Exhibition for the season of 1877 open."

The famous Hallelujah Chorus from Handel's "Creation" was then sung with fine effect.

AR. WELSH'S ADDRESS.

Hon. John Weisb, one of the chiefs who conducted the Centennial Exhibition onward to success was then introduced and spoke as follows:—

One of the peculiarities of modern civilization is the tendency to a continuous effort toward excellence and especially in those matters which lead to the highest development of mind and the fullest enjoyment of all that a beneficent Creaton has placed within the scope of the power of man. The ultimate point is assumed not to have been reached in anything. Critical investigators are at work, and new discoveries are frequently announced. The thought of the past is not the thought of the prasent. As the straiffications of the earth show his history, so is the record which marks the progress of mind. Systems of philosophy and of religion have overlaid each other, and new forms in each are constantly appearing. That on which man's future destiny is held to be dependent, and which for centuries has been taught to be uncleangeable, some are bold enough to say is yet in the course of development. There may be contentment with our pressort possessions, so far as their propore me manifests it out there is a prevalent consciousness that if these possessions can be made more productive the daty of making them as is laid upon us. Hence it is that the spirit of improvement is progressive. All the six of the schoolmen of a subsequent age, is unbasingent on the little standard of the schoolmen of the intellectual, but enriched by a sympathy for humanity which is demanded.

less intellectual, but enriched by a sympathy for humanity which is demanded.

Every thought must have a motive toward the elevation of man; toward the m recase of his powers, toward the appreciation of his relations to his follow-man; toward the higher enjoyment of life; toward the alievaltion of his wees; toward, the unification of man with man, or of man with God. It snything has been lost, it is to be regained. It anything remain to be discovered, it is to be found, old thoughts are to be remoulded, old forms are to have new combinations, if by doing so they may be made more profitable for present use. Solomon said, "there is no new thing inder the san;" a truth still acknowledged. No one expects to create new doing so they may be made more profitable for present use. Solomon saio, "There is no new thing-finder the sun;" a truth still acknowledged. No one expects to create new powers. To become possessed of those which exist, and to apply them properly, are the great ends which are sought for. Geometrical figures were not unknown to King Solomon, but he could not have combined them as the kalcidoscope does. Fra aking the combined them as the kalcidoscope does. Fra aking the combined them as the kalcidoscope does, fra aking the combined them as the kalcidoscope does. Fra aking the combined them as the kalcidoscope does. Fra aking the combined them as the kalcidoscope does. Fra aking the combined them as the kalcidoscope does. Fra aking the combined the said, as Thek said, "Pill put a girdle round the world in forty minutes." Hamet said. "There are more things in heaven and earth. Horstio, than are dreamt of fin your philosophy." And so it is; the depths of the san have been somaided, the carth has been measured, the atmosphere of the wind of the said of word and the said of the philosophy of the atmosphere of the wind the said of the s

its soit influences, is loaded with the perfume of the buds that it unfolds.

The PRESENT EFFORT.

On this occasion we are aiding in another effort which must work for the common good. Here a permanent international Exhibition has been established, where healthful recreation may always be had as in the nuseum of the works of man, and where the student may find the practical application of all the principles the theoretical knowledge of which he has gained in the schools. It will be a means of public education which the 'sta e might with advantage engralt upon her present system. The workmen who labor for our intellicetual and material nee's a re-entitled to such an aid, where the best examples of their art shall always be accessible to them.

where the best examples of their art shall always be accessible to them.

I feel grateful to the gentlemen to whose intelligence, industry and enterprise we are indebted for the grand collection of interesting objects by which we are surrounded. Their work will be projective of great good, and I trust my fellowetizens will appreciate their disinterested labors, which deserve to be recognized and sustained by us al. It is a common duty to encourage such men when they undertake in this way to promote the highest interests of Philadelphia in the establishment of "The International Exhibition," as its success will be fruitful in the happiest injusences upon our community.

After Mr. Welsh's address had been concluded the chorus took up the anthem, "March of the Men of Columbia," written by Professor H. A. Clarke, to an old Scotch air. It was rendered with fine effect:—

From the hill lie, from the hollow,
Do you hear, like rushing billow,
Waye on wave, that surging follow,
Till they shake the ground?
Hat this day of happy onner!
This the trainp of gath ring freemen,
Labor's hosts of study yeomen
Swell the exulting sound.
Loose the folds aemider,
Flag we rully under.
The placed sky, now bright on high,
We'll rend with shouts like thunder.
Onward press, our country needs us;
Onward press, our country needs us;
Coward press, the groy leads way.
Hark't the waterword high that soceds us—
Freedom, God and Right.
Lo, the typant's days are newscast.

Hark! the watenword high that soceds us—
Freedom, God and Right.

Lo, the tyrant's days are numbered,
Liberty no longer shanners.
Error dark no longer cambers.
Risen is the sum.
North and south, fell hate defying,
East and West, with love univing.
All in frienaship true are vying,
Firmly bound in one.
Londers seel the chorus,
Thi the welkin o'er us
Reflects again the joy us strain,
And discord files before us.
Obwards prace. Ac.
CONCLUDING EXERCISES.

Mr. A. T. Goshorn, Director General of the lafe Centennial Exhibition, then made a short address, after which the eremonies concluded with the sing ng by the chorus of John K. Pane's "Centennial Hyann," written for the opening exercises of the Centennial Exhibition. The assemblance was then dismisses, with the benediction by the Kight Rev. Bishop Sievens.
The ceremonies were over shortly before four o'clock, and when the President and other dignitaries had taken their leave the crowds showly separated and spent the remainder of the day in wandering through the buildings and grounds.

MOVEMENTS OF THE PRESIDENT.

The Presidential party, consisting of His Excellency, his son and the members of the Cabinet who are here, this morning breakfasted with Mr. Clayton McMichael, the venerable proprietor of the still more venerable journal called the North Macrican Newspaper. The distinguished quests quictly left the Cautinents! Hotel at about ten o'clock

and drove to the residence of Mr. McMichael, on West Walnut street. At half-past twelve the party returned to the Continental, where they found awaiting them the committee representing the International Exhibi-

the committee representing the International Exhibition Company.

They entered the botel by the Ninth street entrance,
the street in the vicinity being crowded with people.
At a few minutes after one o'clock the Presidential
party left the hotel and took carriages, which were in
waiting, in the following order:—

First carriage—President Hayes, Thomas S. Ellis and
Joel J. Baily.

Second carriage—Secretaries Evarts and Sherman,
and Thomas Cochran.

Third carriage—Secretaries Devens and McCrary, and

and Thomas Cochrain.

Third carriage—Secretaries Devens and McCrary, and

John S. Morton and Isaac Clothier.

Fourth carriage—General Goshorn, John Welsh,

Wobb C, Hayes, the President's son, and J. E. Kings-

Fourth Carriage—General Goshorn, John Weist, Webb C, Hayes, the President's son, and J. E. Ringsley.

As the guests emerged from the hotel they were received with veciferous cheering and clapping of bands by the large concourse of people who had assembled in the vicinity to get a glimpse of the distinguished party. They were escorted by the First Troop Philadelphia City cavalry, numbering forty-two men, five officers and two buglers, under command of Colonel A. Lowden Snowden, and proceeded over the following route:—Down Ninth street to Walnut, out Welfrut to Broad, up Broad to Spring Garden, out Spring Garden to Twenty-fourth, up Twenty-fourth to the Green street entrance to Fairmount Park, through the park to Girard avenue, out the avenue to Elm avenue, and thence to the central entrance to the Exhibition Building.

On their arrival at the building a rocket was sent up by Colonel Snowden as a signal, and a saiute of twenty-one guns was fired by the Koystone battery, attaioned at the base of George's Hill, after which the party entered the building and took the seats assigned them on the grand platform.

At the conclusion of the ceremonies the Presidential party were taken in charge by the committee of the International Exhibition Company and were escorted through the immense building, and at halfpast five o'clock proceeded to the residence of Edward T. Steel, Esq., on School lane, Germantown, where a recoption was tendered to President Hayes by Mr. Steel this evening.

At eleven o'clock to-night the President and his son,

recoption was tendered to President Hayes by Mr. Steel this evening.

At eleven o'clock to-night the President and his son, Webb C. Hayes, returned to Washington in Colonel Scott's drawing-room car, which was stationed on the Reading Railroad, near Mr. Steel's residence. Mesers. Evaria and Sharman also depart this evening for New York, and Secretary McCrary for Boston.

### THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

INEXCUSABLE DELAY IN THE GRANTING OF APPROPRIATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-You have announced that no extra session of Con gress will be called for this summer, consequently there is no chance of a proximate appropriation in view of the American exhibitors at the French Exhibition of 1878. This will be so much the more unfortunate that many manufacturers were waiting for the ction of Congress to take a final decision about exhibiting and also because there is no time to lose for hibiting and also because there is no time to lose for the appointment by the government of the commission to which the American exhibitors have to apply for the space wanted by them in the Exhibition building. Tweive months are not too much to get ready if this country wishes to make a rood and striking display. The sluggishness of the government in this matter is very atrange, if we consider the promptness of the French people in manifesting their intention to parti-cipate in the Philadelphia Exhibition and the immecipate in the Philadelphia Exminition and the necessisted action of their government in making the necessary appropriation.

It seems that common courtesy should have caused it seems that common steps in the matter.

It seems that common courtesy should have caused our government to take some steps in the matter before now, and moreover it is to the interest of this country not to lose this opportunity of redeeming our failure at the Vienna Exhibition.

For the want of appointed commissioners and of a decision in this matter the public is yet somewhat ignorant about the conditions and forms of admission to the Exhibition.

A MANUFACTURER.

## BALL PRACTICE,

OPENING DAY FOR THE NATIONAL GUARD'S MARKSMEN AT CREEDMOOR. The marksmen of the National Guard had a chilly.

bleak day yesterday, to open the sesson for military ball practice at Creedmoor. The regiments that had detachments on the field were the Fitth, Twelfth and fwenty-second, forming the First brigade, and the Seventh, belonging to the Third brigade, the last named corps being out under special orders, owing to their approaching parade on the inst. The detachments belonging to the regiments mentioned paraded at half-past seven A. M. in their respective drill rooms, uniformed in shell dress and equipped with arms and accoutrements. At the Thirty-fourth street ferry General Wylie, Chief of the Ordnance Department, encountered a refusal on the part of the officials connected with the ferry unless the officers and men first paid their fares. This the offices in charge declined to do, and intimated his intention to force a passage if the gates were not opened immediately. The ferryman in charge capitu-

river scot free.

The Filth Regiment had out twenty-six officers and men, under Capiam Kass, Lieutenah Wenz accompanying as inspector of rifle practice. The Seventh numbered 127 men of all ranks, commanded by Capnumbered 127 men of all ranks, commanded by Capanan Casey, Captain Robbins, inspector of rife practice, being also on the ground. The Twoffth inastered sixty-eightblades and bayonets, with Captain McGowan in command and Captain Burns as inspector of rifle practice, and the Twenty-second turned out sixty-two officers, non-commissioned officers and rank and file in charge of Captain Waydell, Lieutenant Lewis noting as instructor of rifle practice. Colonel John Ward, of the Twentth regiment, discharged the duties of find officer in command; Adjutant William H. Murphy, of the same corps, performed those of executive staff officer; Lieutenant Heriz, of the Seventh, was officer of the day, and Surgeon Major Sims, of the Twenty-second, was in attendance as medical staff officer.

officer.

The ranges shot at were the 200 and 500 yards distances; the practice at the first being in front of third class, and that at the second before second class targets. All the men out were marksmen who had qualified last year. Some of the best scores, so far as could be accertained, from each of the regiments on the field, are given below.

FIFTH REGIMENT.

ergeant Glor	28 28 27	Sergeant Sangheinz Dram Major Benchet. Lieutenant Hocker Sergeant Meyer
SEVEN	11 1	REGIMENT.
rivate Voorbees		Corporal Riker
ergeant Sprague		
orporal Gardner		
rivate Fiash	34	Sergeant Coughtry
Varietare	24	Sargannt Channey

Private Cameron. 40 Sergeant Irwin. 31
Sergeant Major Moiey. 39 Private Hutchibson. 31
Corporal Cowno... 35 Sergeant Droge... 31
Corporal Fair... 37 Corporal Tham... 31
Captain Reddy... 35 Captain Heasty... 31
Sergeant Clark... 34 Drummer Kelly... 31
Corporal Caudwell... 33
Corporal Caudwell... 33
Corporal Loomis... 38 Corporal Newing... 32
Corporal Loomis... 38 Corporal Newing... 32
Corporal Buthann... 38 Sergeant Winnick... 31
Private Ferris... 35 Private Fulgraff... 31
Sergeant Burnton... 34 Private Sybel... 31
Private Stimell... 34 Private Sybel... 31
The first attempt at voiley firing on the Creedmoor ranges was executed yesterday by squads of eight or bine men from each of the regiments out, except the Seventh. The distance was 100 yards; third class targets, each squad having its own target. The firing was by word of command. The Fifth regiment fired five voileys of eight rounds each, making forty shots and scoring intery-one points; the Tweifth discharged five voileys of meter conds each, making forty-five shots and 122 points, and the Twenty-second burned torty-five cartridges in the same number of voileys, scoring 121 points.

WICKED AH TONG.

## WICKED AH TONG.

On the 7th of last month a bright China lad came to the Money Order Bureau of the New York Post Office. and obtained from Superintendent Plimley three money orders representing \$120, which in his application he signed as "An Tong," in layer of Hip Woo & Co., of San Francisco. No further notice was taken of the affair, as a great deal of money is sent to California by Chinamen, untilyesterday morning, when a fair looking Cellic blonde appeared at Mr. Plimley's desk and complained that the money sent on the Thi uit, had laired to reach its destination. She stated that ber husband, Charles Samuels (a queer Chinese name), had intrusted the money to one of his employes, which he promised to remit, but the lunds had not come to hand. On scarening the records it was found that on the 4th inst Ah Tong had come to the Post Office and on the preference that he was the sender claimed the return of the money, which was paid him on signing the proper voucher. Mr. Primiey, accompanied by Police Officer Blackwood, detailed at the Post Office, proceeded to No. 6 Baxter street, where Ah Tong was found and arrested. He was arraigned before Commissioner Shields, and committed to answer. The prisoner claims that he was a partner of Samuels, and that the \$120 was his share in the business. This excuse, however, does not condone his offence, as the law is very stringent on forging a postal money order. men, until yesterday morning, when a fair looking Celtic

## THE KAISER'S DOPPELGANGER.

Mr. Alexander Saltzer, architect, of No. 9 Murray street, called on Superintendent Walting and informed him that a man resembling Kaiser Wilhelm in appearance was going about town representing himself as Mr. Saitzer and saying that he was the designer of the Prince Albert Monoment, of which he had photographic views that he offered for sale at rates varying from \$25 to \$75, is believed to be the man who imposed on Mrs. Admiral Farragut some time ago. The Superintendent sent a description of the man to all the police stations, with a request that he be arrested as soon as possible

# THE STATE CAPITAL

A Rush of Business in the Assembly Committee of the Whole.

WOODIN'S VINDICATION.

Report of the Special Committee and Synopsis of the Testimony.

UNANIMOUSLY EXCULPATED.

Brisk Skirmishing Over Rapid Transit in the Assembly.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] ALBANY, May 10, 1877.

For the first time in several weeks, the House went into Committee of the Whole this morning, and such a pell mell rush of members to advance bills has not been witnessed before during this session. Mr. Cowdin's Dock Department bill was up for consideration and ordered to a third reading by a party vote. Mr. Gilbert's bill appointing and organizing a railroad commission, after a somewhat ani-mated discussion, was also ordered to mated discussion, was also ordered to a third reading. Mr. Hayes' bill to incorporate the New York Pipe Company was considered in Committee of the Whole, and Mr. Alvord opposed it on the ground of the unconstitutionality of giving to private corporations, for private use, the right of eminent domain. This consideration, however, did not prevail, and the bill was sent to its third reading. A similar bill for Buffalo was also ordered to a third reading. Mr. Langbein moved to suspend Rule 25, so as to advance his Excise bill. Not receiving sixty-five votes the motion was lost—59 to 48—temperance men opposing it. Mr. Nachtmann gave notice that he would move to suspend the rhie again for the same reason at a future day. The bill in relation to coroners (Senate bill Na. 82) was considered in Committee of the Whole, and after a lively discussion progress was reported and an effort made to send it to a third reading without further debate, but it was beaten by the application of the party break. Mr. Stein's capitol bill was ordered to a third reading, Messrs. Alvord, Ecclesine and Purdy made quite witty speeches upon it. An effort was made to advance Hayes' "Ant Rapin Transit" bill, but Mr. Strahan was not successful. Notice was given of a motion for a suspension of Rule out of order, this not being in the order of business under which it could properly be made.

Several unimportant bills were reported by the committees, the most important being probably that of Senator Gerard in regard to the sanitary inspection of public schools, which was through Mr. Corsa reported by the Committee on Cities. Mr. Cowdin introduced a bill providing that no rapid transit road shall be run through the district in New York city bounded by Broadway and East River, Fulton street and South

Broadway and East River, Fullon Sireet and South Street.

SENATOR WOODIN'S VINDICATION.

In the Senate Mr. Carpenter, from the Special Committee on the Woodin Investigation, made a report saying that the scope and phrascology thereof was concurred in by every member of the committee.

The following is the report of the committee:—

TO THE SENATE—The testimony taken by the committee, and also a record of the proceedings, are hereto agnessed as part of this report.

As preliminary to the statement of their conclusions the committee deem it proper briefly to refer to certain portions of the testimony. The charges to which the investigation was directed were published by those who so positively disclasimed all knowledge of their truth, that much of the time of the committee has been occupied in attempting to trace simply rumor to an authentic source in the hope that the author of has been occupied in attempting to trace simply rumor to an authentic source in the hope that the author of the charges would either retract them or furnish some facts or circumstances tending to substantiate

some facts or circumstances tending to substantiate them.

TWEED'S TESTIMONY.

The first witness whom the committee proceeded to examine was William M. Tweed, from whom, however, no evidence was clicited in support of the alleged charges. The most remarkable leature of his examination was his refueal to answer questions; but neither his refusal nor his testimony impressed the committee with the conviction that he is able to furnish any evidence to establish the charges ugainst Senator Woodin. As to his purported statement published in the New York World of the 17th of April, he said "there might be a few lacts in it, but the most of it is fiction." And in this connection reference may be made to Senate document No 54 of the year 1872. It there appears that the following question was put to him as a witness upon another lavestigation in which the manner of the passage of the Tweed charter became ma crial:—

"Do I understand you to say that you did not know of any influence being brought to bear upon republican Senators? His answer was:—Only through their advocacy of the passage of the Election or Registry law."

from Tweed a check for \$2,000 in a business transaction, of which he gives the particulars, and which was in no manner connected with legislation. From his testimony and that of Jenkins Van Schauck it appears that no part of this sum was ever given or promised to Mr. Woodin.

It appears from the testimony of ex-Senator Wins-Jow, which is corroborated by other evidence, that the statement which counced him which evidence, that the statement which counced him which and no dispension of the produced of the statement which counced him which and no dispension of the produced of the statement which counced him which and no dispension of the produced of

SESSION had closed.

SENATOR WOODIN' TESTIMONY.

Senator Woodin was also called as a witness, and
made a candid, uproserved statement of the charges

and motives which influenced his action upon the charter and other logislative measures which were subjects of his official action as Senator. No reasons for his action appear other than such as would prompt an honest official in the discharge of his duty. He fully declared the amount and condition of his property in 1869, before he was Senator, in 1870 and 1871 and at the present time, exhibiting his bask account and stating details as to names, times, places and amounts with amplest particulars. He detailed the amount of his property and sources of his income, and his expenses, both while engaged in public service and at home, appear to have been frugal and economical. He denied, with emphasis and in every particular, both the charges in question and also the truth of any rumor or statement attributing mercenary motives or conduct to him is his official espacity.

Your committee are satisfied that these denials are true, and they would do injustice alike to the people of the State and to Senator Woodin if they should simply report that the charges referred to the committee are not proved. The committee therefore report that the testimous affirmatively disproves the charges of ar as they affect Senator Woodin, and establishes that they are utterly without foundation.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

E. PLATT CARPENTER.

E. C. SPRAGUE.

A. SCHOONMAKER, Jr.

GEORGE B. BRADLEY.

GEORGE B. BRADLEY.

ACTION OF THE SENATE.

Mr. Gerard moved that the Senate adopt the report and concur in its conclusions.

After cutogistic remarks by Messra Gerard, Kennaday, Loomis, Sterbuck, McCarthy, Cole and Jacoba, the report was anopted by a unanimous vote—year 30—Mr. Bixby adding to bis affirmative vote the exclamation, "with a hearty amen."

With the single exception of the Senate action on Woodin's case neither house did anything of consequence to-day.

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Cowdin's Bank bill was referred to the Committee on Finance of the Assembly.

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The fight for rapid transit was continued all day and evening. There times the effort was made to advance the Hayes bill to kill rapid transit. Every device known to legislative tacties was resorted to. The anti-rapid transit came very near succeeding once, having got their men together all instructed to vote for Hayes' Rapid Transit bill. The boys were on the watch. Hayes moved his Beach Pneumatic bill. The boys, supposing it was the bill they had been instructed to vote for, supported him and progressed the Pasumatic bill. When he moved the bill to kill rapid transit the boys did not understand it, and did not rally. The iriends of rapid transit are splendidly organized, and under the lead of Purdy, Ecclesine and O'Hare are more than a match for their enemies. They are also reinforced by old Tom Alvord, who is a tower of strength in himself. Near the close of the reasion a last dying effort was made to progress the Hayes bill. The House was in confusion, everybody wanted to go home. The motion was suddenly sprung. No one understoed it, but Purdy was ready for it, and in the tone of voice so peculiarly his own called the yeas and nays. The explanation of the vote settled the matter and again the friends of New York cut triumphed.

The bill to move the capital to New York was considered in Committee of the Whole and ordered to a drise the passage of the amondments of the Code of Remedial Justice, and recommend a bill suspending the operation of the code for one year. The Exclese bill came up and was not progressed, be-

The Excise bill came up and was not progressed, because the House was not full. It lacked but a few yotes. The effort will be made to-morrow again, and notice of a call of the House has been given for that purpose. A very spirited contest took place over a motion to put the bill repealing the Queen's County Railroad act in the first Committee of the Whole. The triends of the bill appeared to be beaten, when Purdy, of Westchester, made the adroit move, by calling for the yeas and nays, which gave the members an opportunity of explaining their votes. This carried the motion- The people of Brooklyu are greatly excited over the bill, and the pressure for its passage is very great.

CANAL TOLLS REDUCED.

The reduced toil sneet has been adopted by the Canal Board and goes into operation immediately. The Excise bill came up and was not progress

THE ELLIS INVESTIGATION. ACTION OF THE SUPERINTENDENT REGARDING VARIOUS INSTITUTIONS EXAMINED BY THE SENATE COMMITTEE-AN ADJOURNMENT TO

ALBANY, N. Y., May 10, 1877. The Senate Committee on Banking resumed the inrestigation of charges against Superintendent Eilis this morning and the charge relative to the Bank of Lansingburg was taken up. The reports of the bank to the Superintendent for 1876 and 1877 were put in

evidence. THE BANK OF LANSINGBURG.

MEET IN NEW YORK.

Henry L. Lamb testified that no knowledge had ever come to the Superintendent showing that the capital of the bank was inflated, or that any illegal methods of business had been going on until March 15, 1877, when the president and cashier announced that the was insolvent. The Superintendent then made requisition upon them to repair their capital or close up, and they closed up. There was no official notice of the kind of stocks which the bank held sent to the department. Mr. stocks, but it had never been the law; it was simply a precautionary measure of his own. The report of the bank's condition in March, 1875, showed the profits to have been \$176,611; in June the surplus was \$150,000, and the profits \$53,229. In September the surplus was \$150,000 and the profits \$19,825, having paid a divi-dend on the 1st of July. In December the surplus remained the same; profits, \$18,803; March, 1876, profits: \$17,137; June, profits, \$5,683; September, profits, \$1,762; December, surplus, \$140,000; profits, \$6,786. Senator St. John said the trouble with them was that

they went into Wall street. Michigan Central when those roads quit paying dividends; they had also been holding New Jersey Cen-

Witness continued—They bought Lake Shore and Michigan Contral when those roads quit paying dividends; they had also been holding New Jersey Central, which had also been paying dividends and coased; there is nothing in the law that prohibits them from investing in railroad stocks with the surplus and capital; according to their last report the depositors had a guarantee of \$209,000 for their protection.

The department has no authority to interfere at all with regard to a bank's investments until the capital has become impaired or their charter is being violated. The LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.

The New York State Loan and Trust Company was the next institution examined by the committee. This company was started with a capital of \$1,090,000. An examination in Feeruary, 1875, showed a deficiency of \$208,000, but nothing appeared to have been done in violation of its charter. The committee waived an extended examination, as it appeared that Mr. Ellis authority in this case was very limited.

The Loaner's Bank was next considered. This had been incorporated under the name of the Pawner's Bank, and would not admit any authority of the department over it. Mr. Ellis sent Mr. Read to examine it, but the directors would not allow nim to do so. Mr. Ellis then went. Mr. Charles Tracy gave it as his opinion that the department had no jurisdiction. While the question was pending the bank went into a receiver's hands.

THE SECURITY BANK.

In the case of the Security Bank of New York thefts by the cashier had been discovered by the directors, and they had resolved that, inding so much loss, they would not make up the capital, but close up the business. This was done and the depositore did not lose. THE GERMAN SAVINGS BANK.

Ernest Hall, attornuy for the German Savings Bank of Morrisania, testified that the trustees were among the most reputable citizons of Morrisania, and men in whom the depositors had confidence; some time site May be and Mr. Held came to Albany and had a conversation with Mr. Ellis, upon which the requirements

### ELLIS' STATEMENTS DISCREDITED. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-

In to-day's issue of your paper is a report of the examination of Mr. Eilis. If all his statements are as correct as that in regard to the dividend paid to the depositors of the People's Bank, no creaence should be given to what he says, as the bank paid only 33 1-3 per cent, while he puts the amount paid at 55 per cent. THOMAS MCDOWELL, Chairman Executive Committee of Depositors, No. 347

THE NEW YORK CODE. CONCLUSIONS OF THE CONFERENCE COMMITTEE.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 10, 1877.

The Conference Committee on the Code have con-cluded to recommend that a bill be passed suspending the operation of part first of last year till September I next, and that the second part of nine chapters of the Senate Amendatory act and the accompanying repeal bills be passed, to also take effect on September 1 next.

Mr. Prince, chairman of the Senate portion of the Conierence Committee, is busily engaged on a report, and will have it ready to present to both houses as soon as possible.

THE CANAL BOARD. REDUCTION AND ABOLISHMENT OF TOLLS.

At the meeting of the Canal Board to-day Lieutenant Governor Dorsheimer offered the following:— Resolved. That the rates of tall upon grain and flour

\* ALBANY, N. Y., May 10, 1877.

reduced in accordance with the resolutions of the Legisle ture dated May 4, 1877.

The resolution was adopted by the following vote:— YELE-Mesers, Dorsheimer, Bigelow, Olcots, Thayer and Ogden -5. NAYS-Mesers, Fairchild, Walrath and Van Buren -3. Resolutions were also adopted reducing the rates of toil on peus and beans, staves and headings, coal and

toil on peus and beans, staves and headings, coal and iron ore, lumber, sait manufactured in this State and all up freight except foreign sait, in accordance with the resolutions of the Legislature.

A resolution was also introduced by Mr. Ogden and adopted abolishing the toils on Jurs and poltries, pork, beef, bacon, lard, tailow and fird oil, wool, corn meal, dried fruits, cotton, manufactured tobacco, hemp, clover and grass seed, hops, domestic spirits, leather, bar and pig lead, coffee, live cattle, hogs, sheep, domestic woollens and domestic cottons.

A resolution that the new rates of toil take effect os Friday, May 11, was adopted.

### THE ANNIVERSARIES.

The goodly societies whose objects are religious missionary, proselytizing, educational or phianthropis continue to hold their annual meetings. The follow ing meetings took place yesterday:—
HOWARD MISSION ANNIVERSARY.

The sixteenth anniversary of the Howard Mission was celebrated last evening at the Academy of Music. The house was filled to overflowing, a large portion of the audience being ladies. At eight o'clock not a seas was to spare, and all the doorways leading from the lobby were thronged with people who could not pro-cure seats. On the platform were a number of ladies and gentlemen connected with the institution, and the children of the Sabbath school, neatly attired for the occasion, and all looking bright and happy.

The exercises were begun promptly at half-past seven o'clock with a prayer and the singing of a numper of appropriate hymns by the children. The little ones did remarkably well and were warmly applauded by the audience. The Rev. Philip Krohn, of Albaby, was then introduced and delivered a long and very effective address on charity. He spoke of the inhistory, particularly in Greece and Rome, and cited he example of the early Christians as affording an illustration of large-hearted and self-sacrificing charity that would command the admiration of al iges. Coming down to the nineteenth century, the reverend speaker said the account of its charity institutions would exceeed the battle records of all history. He paid an eloquent tribute to the charitable institutions of Germany, and said the land was literally covered with them. The numberiess charities

instory. He paid an elequent tribute to the charitable institutions of Germany, and said the land was literally covered with them. The numberiess charities of England, public and private, command the admiration of the world. Every form of mistortune and human miscry was provided for, and England might well feel proud of the work of her charitable people. Referring to home charities, the speaker said that in the matter of schools, asylums, missionary societies and other charitable and benovelest institutions, the United States yieles the palm to no nation in the world, The mobile charity whose anniversary they were celebrating was particularly worthy of support, and he gave a number of instances of men, now filling honored positions in various parts of the country, who had been statched from destruction in their yough through its instrumentality. Among the number he gave the history of a poor boy who had lost his parents in this city and was thrown iriendless upon the world to eke out a precurious livelihood by soiling newspapers and blacking boots, and one day was found crying on the steps of the Astor House by a charitable citizen, given food and brought to the Howard Mission where he was cared for and provided with employment in the country. Following up the story of the boy's life he said that boy was now a minister of the Gospel. As soon as the speaker sat down it was announced that the boy referred to was the Rev. Mr. Kroin himself, and the announcement was the signal for a burst of enthusistic applause.

The next speaker was the Rev. Matthew Henry Pogson, of St. Lous, Mo., who delivered a very powerful address, in which he gave the history of a young English student who became a wreck from dissipation, was sent to this country where, after a low years of hard work and debauchery, he was saved from suicide by being brought to a breakast at the Howard Mission, and through that institution, was reclaimed and became a temperature of the society in the Bible House yesterday afternoon at the cooker, and the Rev

House, No. 150 Nassau street. Hon. Peter Baien, the Practice of the coupled the chair.

The Treasurer's report was read, showing the tota receipts for the year to have been \$10,938 30 and the disbursements \$9,544 35, leaving a balance on hand o \$1,393 35.

\$1,393 95.

The Committee on Nominations then presented the following into follicers, who were elected:—Fresident, Rev. W. H., Parmiy, D. D.; Vice Presidents, A. B. Capwell (New York), H. M. Baldwin (New Jersey), Will-

tollowing inst of officers, who were elected:—I resident, Rev. W. H., Parmiy, D. D.; Vice Presidents, A. B., Capwell (New York), H. M. Baldwin (New Jersey), William Bucknell (Pennsylvania), O. B. Grant (Connecticat), Rev. M. G. Hodge, D. D. (Michigan), Rev. William Hague, D. D. (New Jersey); Rev. J. P. Boyce, D. D. (South Carolina), Rev. M. T. Sumner, D. D. (Aladama), Nev. C. D. W. Bridgeman, D. D. (New York), Rev. D. C. Eddy, D. D. (Massachuseits), Rev. W. T. Chase (Maine), Rev. A. D. Steele (Amherst, N. S.), Rev. J. B. Jeter, D. D. (Virginia); Secretary and Treasurer, U. D. Ward; Recording Secretary, Rev. George E. How; Managers, Brist class, to serve for three years, Rev. A. D. Gillette, D. D., Rev. E. T. Hiscox, D. D. Rev. Neson Palmer, Rev. Andrew Hopper, Rev. E. D. Jutter, Rev. Peter Ballus, Rev. George E. How.
Second class, to serve for one year—John W. Stevens, George Gault, Robert Johnston, Samuel Raynor William Hagar, Rev. William Rollinson, George E. Perine.

Third class, to serve for two years—Rev, J. N. Folwell, Rev. W. S. Goodne, Gilbert L. Blackford, Henry Cyphers, Samuel P. Walte, A. B. Capwell, Rev. W. H. Parmly, D. D.

The Sixty-first annual meeting of the American Bible Society was held yesterday afternoon in the Bible House, A. Robertson Walish, vice president, in the clair. After some routine business was transacted the annual report was submitted and read.

The recepts for the year were \$543,579-55, including \$227,928-80 for publications, \$32,376-77 from rents, \$18,5013 of from legacies, \$91,274-20 from donation and \$3,986-73 from sandry ttems. From foreign lands \$15,707-12 were received, and the aggregate receipted to \$25,0435 from sandry ttems. From foreign lands \$15,707-12 were received, and the aggregate receipted to \$25,0435 from fontions and \$3,986-73 from sandry ttems. From foreign lands \$15,707-12 were received, and the aggregate receipted and the schemes and by agents employed at the expense of the purent society, the results of which, so lar as reported to us appear in the follow

# TWEED'S SUSPENSE.

Boss Twoed is getting weary waiting for the arrive of Attorney General Fairchild to pronounce the decision upon which hangs the liberty of "the old man." Mr. Wheeler H. Peckham has sent for Mr. Fairchild Mr. Wheeler H. Peckham has sent for Mr. Fairchild and that gentleman was expected to reach this city yesterday, but he did not. Mr. John D. Townsend, counsel for Mr. Tweed, seems calm and confident of the speedy release of his citent and goes on acoust his other business quietly awaiting the action of the prosecution. If the evidence Mr. Tweed offers to turnish, conditional upon his release, be of any use to the people in the trial of the suit against Peter B. Sween; the authorities must soon hierate the "Boss" or there will be no time left for the preparation of the testimous, ionsmuch as that case is upon the calendar for trial early in June. Mr. Townsend telegraphed to Aibany yesterday asking when the Attorney General would reach this city; but up to a late hour last night he had received no reply.

## DEAD IN HIS ROOM.

Henry Skinner, an Englishman, fifty-six years & age, was found dead in his room at No. 69 Lafayette street, Brooklyn, last evening. About one week age his wife left him, saying that she was going to the Almshouse. The deceased had been complaining of being sick for the nest two or three days.